come up in time to take part in the fray.

At the date when our correspondent prepared his dispatch, (Tuesday evening, the 15th.) rumors

One account stated circumstantially that the Turks had been disastrously defeated, and driven across the river. Another asserted, no less positively, that the Russians had met with a terrible repulse. The locality of this battle is vaguely called the neighborhood of Bucharest. Another report says between Widdin and Bucharest; and a third dispatch, promulgated by certain specula-tors, said under the walls of Bucharest, and that the Russians attribute to themselves the victory. And yet, another account states that the fight took place at Krajova, which is the most likely to be correct, as we learn that on the third instant, the

ments to march upon Krajova.

That a battle has been fought, appears highly probable. From Vienna we learn that fighting was going on near Bucharest, on the morning of

the 11th.

Out of the confused and contradictory statements that are circulated, our correspondent en-deavors to elucidate the respective position of the The Austrians have 40,000 men spread along

The French and British have a fleet in the sea of Marmora.

The Russians have a fleet of about thirty heavy ships on the Black sea.

The Turks have a fleet of about equal strength,

and under the command of an Englishman, (Admiral Hade.) part before Constantinople and part in the Black sea.

The Turks have 200 gun boats on the Danube;

the Russians about half that number.
The Turks, in alliance with the Circassians, and

having as auxiliaries many tried soldiers of Hun-gary, have a force in Asia that gives the Russians enough to do to hold their own.

The Russians have now in the principalities \$5,000 serviceable men and 12,000 in hospital. Their headquarters are at Bucharest, defended by some hundred heavy guns. The army operates in two divisions, commanded respectively by Gen. Dannenberg, (already flogged.) and Gortschakoff. The latter can hold his various positions with suitable garrisons and spare 24.000 men for the field, either in conjunction with Dannenberg, or on his own hook. They have communication open with Russia, are well equipped, and passably well provisioned. Strong reinforcements of infantry are on the way, but cannot reach for five weeks. Cavalry reinforcements are not intended to be sent until spring. Old Paskiewitsch is totake the command, and the emperor, it is expected, will come near the seat of war. War being now formally declared, the Russian generals may act on

e defensive, if they can. The Turks having crossed the Danaube are established at ten points, namely, Kalarasch, opposite Silistria.; at Oltenitza; at an island opposite Gurgevo, (but not at Gurgevo itself, which is still held by the Russians, although semi-occasionally bombarded by the Turks across the river;) at Simnitza, at Turna, at Kalarasch, at Kalafat, where they have 42,000 men; at Rustchuck, and at Silistria. There are, besides, movements along the Turkish side of the Danube that indicate an attempt on the part of the Turks to cross lower down the stream, at Galatz, perhaps, with a view to turn the Russian flank. Omar's quarters, and base of the Turkish operations, are at Shumla. He has already—taking the medium of conflicting statements—\$0.000 men across the river, and an equal number between the Danube and the Balkan. His troops are well armed, equipped, fed, and, in the meantime, paid, and he has in his army

A movement we may look for at an early date,

For their respective positions, see map.

A notification from the Russian minister finance gives warning that an embargo will be laid on Turkish vessels in Russian harbors on the 22d of November. On and after that date, Turkish merchant ve sels will be declared lawful prizes. ish merchant ve seels will be declared lawful prizes, even although they may have other than Turkish property on board. Neutral flags will be respected even after the commencement of hostilities. The following is the text of the announcement:

"November 5, 1853.—In consequence of war having been declared against Russia by the Ottoman Porte, the minister of finance considers it fit to make the following communications to the trade. The warlike operations which Turkey has already begun against Russia put a stop to all direct intercourse between their respective subjects; nevertheless the Porte has laid no embargo on Russian vessels lying in her ports, and in her pro-clamation promised to grant them a limited period for their free departure for whatever port they may please; at the same time the Porte promised not to hinder the free passage of merchant ships of friendly powers through the straights leading to

"Promoted by feelings of justice, the Russian government, on its part, offers a free exit to the Turkish vessels that happen to be in her ports up to the 10th (22d) November, of this year; furthermore, if even after the expiration of this date, our crui-sers should fall in with Turkish vessels loaded with goods belonging to the subjects of those powers with whom Russia is in friendly intercourse, and their cargoes recognized as inviolable if the ships' documents prove that they were loaded by the above-mentioned date. Further as the Porte has not exempted the mercantile navy of Russia from the rigorous measures which are jus-tified by the rules of war, so our cruisers also will chase Turkish merchant ships on the sea, and in chase Turkish merchant snips on the sea, and in the event of capture, the vessels themselves, as well as their cargoes, will be considered as right-ful sea prizes, although the cargoes seized under Turkish flags may not have been Turkish property, but belong to a subject of a friendly power. To the navigation of merchant ships of neutral nations, even during warlike operations on the part of Russia, full freedom will be allowed. Commercial craft, under neutral flags, will, as heretofore, e permitted to enter and leave our ports at will. Besides this, in consequence of the rupture of that general intercourse between Odessa and Constanople which was carried on by Russian steamers our government, appreciating the importance of this intercourse to trade in general, has empowered the company, (Lloyd's,) during the war, to keep up the regular communication between Odessa and Constantinople by means of steamers, in which they are at liberty to transport not only passengers and goods, but also correspondence The Paris Siecle says that a letter of the 30th ultimo, from Constantinople, announces that the Turkish government has definitively set aside the project of arrangement proposed by Lord Red-cliff. Reschid Pacha has declared in the name ciff. Reschid Pacha has declared in the name of the ministry and of the grand council of the empire, that the war having broke out in spite of the forbearance shown by the Porte, there was no longer any question of the solution of a special point. A new treaty must now regulate the relations between Turkey and Russia, and the Sultan hopes, with the aid of God and his allies, that the new tests will raise a solid harrier against that new treaty will raise a solid barrier against that Russian ambition that incessantly endangers the peace of the world. But with any negotiation, hav-ing for its starting point the recent Vienna diplo-macy, Turkey will have nothing to do.

A letter in the Patis Patrie, from Constantinople, 29th ultimo, states that the Turkish cruisers had chased some Russians into the harbor of Sebas

By telegraph from Constantinople, 3d instant, the Turks are reported to have stormed and cap-tured the Russian fortress on the Shefkatil, (Asia.) In addition to this, several other fortresses in Georgia and the Caucasus have fallen into the possession of the Turkish allies. These forts are Cartoor, which was taken by the Koords; Fuliler, by the troops from Damascus; and Surmine, Istrat, and Kuchat, by the Bachi-Bozouhs.

An absurd rumor was in circulation, for a day or two, that the Moslems had massacred fifteen hundred christians in Thessalonica. Totally untrue.

Disaffection had broken out among the Poles in the Russian ranks. Four had been summarily shot

The communication between Galatz and Odessa

The czar's declaration of war was read in all the churches of St. Petersburg on the 4th. There was a review on the same day, but the declaration

was not read to the troops.

A corps d'armee was under orders to embark from Odessa for Georgia, to reinforce Prince Woranzoff, who urgently asks for succor. The embarkation of the corps is, however, countermanded, lest they should fall in with the Turkish fort and the corps. fleet, and the corps will be sent to reinfor

Transplant are following the example of the Hospodars, and emigrate to Austria, Hungary, or Transplanta.

Gortschakoff has issued a proclamation ordering all subjects of Turkey to quit the principalities. all subjects of Turkey to quit the principalities. He has also "invited" the people of the territories to enrol against the Turks. This last invitation

has caused great alarm.

The national defence of Servia goes on with reat activity. District inspectors go from village to village to see that every man is armed.

Later advices say that Rifaat Pacha, commandng the Turkish army of reserve, had arrived at sophia, which he will make his headquarters. The reserve numbers 120,000 men, and is ready either to operate with Omar or to sustain him in case of a defeat.

Austria. The position of Austria in the entanments of the east is yet undefined, notwithstanding a statement put forth in some of the German papers that M. de Bruck had been in-structed to notify the Porte that Austria, having structed to notify the Forte that Austria, having finally withdrawn its representative from the conference yet in session at Vienna, is to be considered neutral in the struggle. A more probable statement is made that notes are being exchanged between Vienna, Paris, and London, for the pur-

pose of clearly defining the position that Austria will assume in any contingency that may arise.

India and China.—The overland mail had arrived with dates from Calcutta, October 4; Bom-

rived with dates from Calcutta, October 4; Bombay, October 14; Burmah, September 17, and Hong Kong, September 27.

The alarming intelligence telegraphed, to the effect that Russia had formed an alliance with Dost Mahomed to stir up hostilities in India, rests mainly on authority of the following paragraph in the Behi Gazette of September 25. How much credence is to be assigned to it remains to be seen.

"Letters from Cabul, received this morning, menion that a Russian army has advanced within ten marches of Oorgunge, the capital of Kheva. The Khan of Khiva and the king of Bokhara had taken the field with their respective forces to resist the the field with their respective forces to resist the enemy, and were, at the date of our advices, two marches this side of Oorgunge. The avowed object of the Russians is the conquest of the coun-try. It is thus easy to understand why the czar should have effected the alleged alliance with Dost Mahomed, whose neutrality alone, in such a quar-rel, would be worth securing at any cost. Runors of this Russian alliance had reached the British, both by way of the Bolan and Khyber passes; and these rumors, together with some apprehension of a movement among the Affghans, had led to a large reinforcement of the British garrison of Beshawur. The report that Persia is collecting an army to operate against the Turks we have already noticed, for the purpose of dis-

rediting it."

The British are in a bad position in Burmah. The troops are everywhere in a state of siege, and with the exception of Bassein, the whole of the new provinces are in the hands of the enemy, or, new provinces are in the hands of the enemy, or, to speak more accurately, are held by the forces of two powerful chiefs, Meatoon and Moungoung Gye, who carry on hostilities with the connivance, though not with the formal authority, of the Burmese king. Each of these chieftains has about five thousand men under his orders. They have advanced their forces to within four days' march

of Rangoon, where the British have but eight hundred men. Famine was raging in Burmah.

From China we have intelligence that the city of Shanghai fell into the hands of the insurgents on the 7th September. A band of the insurgents surprised the imperial garrison, and gained pos-session of the city, with little or no resistance. Some of the mandarins were killed. The Taoutae Samqua escaped, and placed himself under the protection of the United States authorities. There was a report that Pekin had fallen, but it wanted confirmation. Canton remained quiet. Fighting confirmation. Canton remained quiet. Figuring continued at Amoy, the imperialists making strong efforts to retake the place. Recent accounts of the progress of the rebellion were rather contradictory, but it seems certain that the insurgents have possession of Keang-ping, and other towns, one hundred miles north of the Yellow river. It is said that the emperor has accepted the proferred aid of the Tartar chiefs north of the wall, as a last

CALIFORNIA INTELLIGENCE.

Burning of the St. Francis Hotel .-- About half past eight o'clock on the morning of the 22d ult., says the *Times* and *Transcript*, the bell of the Monumental sounded the alarm of fire, and the smoke and flames were immediately seen issuing from the fourth story of the large four story wooden building on the corner of Dupont and Clay streets, known as the St. Francis Hotel. Before the engines could be brought to play upon the house, the upper part of the building, which was a mere shell lined with cloth, was a mass of flames, which was roaring like a furnace. The spread of the fames in a westerly and postheric disastic. flames, in a westerly and northerly direction, was stopped by the exertions of several gentlemen by means of blankets, which they kept wet until they were relieved by a stream from the engines. In about ten minutes from the time when the firemen got fairly at work at the building, it was evident that the rage of the conflagration was abating, and in ten minutes more nothing but blackened ruins rioting.

A native Californian by the name of Jose Garcia. A native Californian by the name of Jose Garcia, at the commencement of the fire, let himself from the roof of the building, and dropped upon the stoop below. He was taken up, not very seriously injured, and carried to an apothecary's store. Several other persons escaped from the windows uninjured. After the fire was got under in the third story sufficiently to allow the firement to third story, sufficiently to allow the firemen to enter, they discovered the body of a man on the floor, in one of the rooms, lying between the bed and the window. It lay upon its right side, with the left arm uplifted as if to keep off the flames. There was no clothing upon it, and a portion of the corpse had been destroyed by fire It was stated that a person was seen to come twice to the win-dow near to which the body lay, and look out, ap-parently fearing to jump. The remains were taken in charge by Mr. Duane, chief engineer, and

the coroner duly notified.

The building was owned by Messrs. Belleau & Guillard, and occupied as a lodging house and restaurant. Their loss will be about \$15,000. Some damage was done in the immediate neighborhood by removal of goods, though by far the largest por-tion of the neighbors preferred to trust to the fire-men, and they had no cause to repent of their con-fidence. After the firemen had left, Coronor Whaling summoned a jury, and held an inquest upon the body, but nothing of importance was elicited as to the origin of the fire. The remains have since been identified as those of Mr. James Cole-man. He was once an editor in Maryland, and afterwards employed in the Patent Office at Washington. He was at one time foreman in the Herald office in this city. Mr. Coleman was about thirty-eight years of age, and leaves a wife and two children was about the contract of the contra

From the San Francisco Times and Transcript, Oct. 20. Steamboats American Eagle and Stockton Steamboats American Eagle and Stockton Blown Up. — Yesterday morning intelligence reached our city of two dreadful accidents on the San Joaquin river. Through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s and Adams & Co.'s expresses, and an extra of the San Joaquin Republican, of Tuesday, the 15th inst., we obtain the following particulars of the disaster to the steamboat American Eagle. She left this city on Monday evening at five o'clock, and had proceeded to within twenty-five miles of Stockton, when, at twenty minutes past three o'clock in the morning, her starboard boiler exploded, shivering the boat forward of the wheel-house almost to atoms. Captain Hardison states ouse almost to atoms. Captain Hardison states that eight or ten persons were scalded or burned,

and several missing: Among the wounded is Mr. McCaudle, who is scalded and cut in the head badly; Mr. Higgins, the clerk, has both hands scalded. P. Downing, mate, scalded: right leg bruised and head cut. Among the missing is William Gallup, watchman, and a fireman named Frank; another fireman. name unknown. Several others were slightly scalded and wounded. The berth occupied by Captain Hardison was cut in two in the middle, and he was thrown out on deck senseless for some five minutes, but received no other damage than

bruise on the leg. The American Eagle had a large freight, and The American Eagle had a large freight, and about fifty-three passengers. The passengers are uninjured, with one or two exceptions, as far as known. The Sophie, Captain Chadwick, will be dispatched immediately, and will probably remain with the wreck this afternoon. The officers and crew acted in a cool and deliberate manner throughout the scene of devastation. The boats vere lowered, and three persons picked up by the

Immediately on the receipt of the news at Immediately on the receipt of the news at Stockton, Captain Chadwick prepared to go down with his steamboat, the Sophie, to the scene of the catastrophe. Mr. Haven, of the firm of Holden & Co., who was on board the American Eagle, states that at the dreadful moment he thought "creation had broken loose; for such a noise of the crash of timbers, smash of glasses and crockery, and of the explosion itself, he never heard. The berth of the captain was at the back of the pilot house, and was broken in two. The escape of Captain Hardison, who was thrown on the deck with great force, is a miracle. The chief clerk, Mr. Rufus Higgins, was in the cabin at the time; the cabin was an utter wreck, and still he was un-

General Klapa has received a Turkish command injured. Some were thrown into the water, and God only knows how many suffered death in this manner. Mr. Haven says that as he was engaged at the stern of the vessel at the kedge anchor, manner. Mr. Haven says that as he was engaged at the stern of the vessel at the kedge anchor, which he had thrown out, one man in the water cried out for help. Mr. Haven bade him to be of good cheer; that the boat would come immediately to his assistance. "That's right," said the poor fellow, "go in!" but nothing was afterwards seen of him.

Within ten minutes after the explosion, Colonel Levi Have gried out that the remnant of the boat

Within ten minutes after the explosion, Colonel Jack Hays cried out that the remnant of the boat was on fire. There was a large number of cases of brandy on the deck; these were, of course, broken, and the spirits ignited. The fire was, with considerable difficulty, extinguished.

The captain, and such of the crew as were uninjured, behaved with the greatest coolness and decision. The first effort of Captain Hardison was directed to the rescue of those who were

was directed to the rescue of those who were struggling in the water, and we understand he saved the lives of several persons.

Mr. W. Owens worked like a Trojan. He jumped into the boat in an undressed state, having nothing but his shirt on.

The passengers were not in the least degree confused, but set themselves industriously to work to relieve the sufferers, many of whom were dreadfully scalded and were lying on various parts of the deck. In one place was the leg or hand of a man, in another lay a China woman, who presented a dreadful picture. Fortunately, Mr. Havens had several cases of oil on board, which

many are lost.

Five of the crew are dead; George Stackman, second engineer; Frank Hudson, fireman; Gallop, watchman; Charley, second cook; Charles Bren-

watchman; charley, second cook; Charles Brenham, porter.
WOUNDED.—Rufus Higgings, badly scalded; MacArde, first engineer, badly scalded; William Rolson, deck hand, badly scalded; P. F. Doling, first mate, badly bruised; John Green, badly bruised in the shoulder; several of the passengers were badly scalded.

The engineer of the Sophie says he has care-fully examined the boiler of the Eagle, at the fully examined the boiler of the Eagle, at the wreck, and that the explosion did not occur from a short supply of water. He thinks that probably the boiler was made of bad iron.

The Stockton, a new steamboat, was blown up on the same day of the dreadful disaster just recorded. The accident occurred at 5 o'clock, P. M., a short distance above New York. Adam's &

Co.'s messenger states that the crown sheet of the boiler was blown off and the connecting steampipe burst. The explosion went up through the main cabin, tearing the after part away. A fireman was killed, Captain Sharp slightly scaled and thrown overboard, but saved; Mr. Peyton, of Stockton, and Mr. Wm. C. Pease, of mission San Jose, both badly scalded; also one of the owners, name not ascertained, very badly hurt and scalded, and five others scalded. When the Sophie reached the wreck at 12 o'clock the H. T. Clay was alongside, rendering all the aid possible to the sufferers. Mr. Co.'s messenger states that the crown sheet of the rendering all the aid possible to the sufferers. Mr. Pease came down on the Sophie, and the others

njured went on to Stockton.

The H. T. Clay took the Stockton in tow, and her passengers on board. A passenger who came down on the Sophie informs us that there were six passengers supposed to have been killed instantly, some of whose bodies have not been found. Some four or five were severely and dangerously scalded.

gerously scalded.

The sufferers principally were connected with the boat. The Sophie brought several of the scalded to this city last night, who had been promptly attended to, and sent to the hospital. The cause of the disaster was the burning out of the cylinder head, and the immediate explosion o

the cylinder head, and the immediate explosion of the conducting steam pipe.

The Stockton Journal says, the sloop San Pablo, in coming up the Slough on Tuesday, passed the bodies of the four men floating on the surface of the water near the scene of the late disaster on the American Eagle. The coroner, Mr. Grattan, on receiving news to this effect, instantly dispatched a party to secure the bodies, who only found two, the others having separated from them in some way. The bodies were picked up and interred. On examination, one of the bodies was identified as that of Mr. Gallop, the unfortunate watchman: on examination, one of the unfortunate watchman; the other could not be recognised. One of the four bodies observed by the San Pablo was a negro.

The Stockton Journal of the 21st, announces he death of Captain J. B Sharp, of the steamboat Stockton, caused by the explosion. His funeral took place on Tuesday last. Captain Sharp was from the town of Hudson, in New York, where he leaves a large circle of acquaintances. As a gen-leaves a large circle of acquaintances. As a gen-tleman, and a humane commander, we do not be-lieve his superior existed in the community. Mr. Kenney is doing very well, recovering slow-ly from the effects of the scalds received on the

Stockton. Mr. Thomson, who was so sadly scalded, it is thought will survive, though he suffers great pain, Mr. V. M. Peyton, whose injuries were deemed but slight, is considered the worst scalded of all the survivors. It is thought, however, that he will

From the Alta Californian, Oct. 28. Departure of the Sonora Expedition.

It has already been announced that the parties who sometime since chartered the brig Arrow for a supposed descent upon Sonora, succeeded a few days since in getting away on the Caroline. The real objects of the expedition are as little known real objects of the expedition are as little known to the public now as when the affair of the Arrow was under consideration. The parties themselves declare their purposes to be peaceable and lawful, while the public unite generally in the belief that they go with revolutionary or fillibustering intentions. Although no legal evidence has been adduced, nor probably can be adduced, that the ex-pedition is in violation of the laws of the United states, it is not to be doubted as a mere questio of fact, that the acts of the parties, after reaching their destination. will be of such a character as to subject them to the severest penalties, if the juris-diction of the United States could reach them. They go with the avowed purpose of working the mines, but it will very likely appear, after they get there, that their objects the subversion of the authority of the central government of Mexico, and the establishment of an independent State in

Sonora.

Their plan is to secure the co-operation of as many natives and foreign residents as possible in an ostensible war against the Apaches, and then, by a coup de main, to declare Sonora free and independent, seize the property of all who oppose them, hold their persons as prisoners of war, elect civil officers, raise troops, negotiate treaties, and perform all other acts incident to a sovereign perform all other acts incident to a sovereign power. Undoubtedly the whole thing is very clearly arranged, theoretically; but, like many other theories, it will be found at fault when put in practice. In the first place, the party is too small to make even a respectable stand against the forces that Santa Anna will send to repulse them, and the co-operation of the natives cannot be depended upon. Even if the whole State were favorable to the revolt, which is not the case by any means, Santa Anna will find far less difficulty in crushing the rebellion than he would in subdu in crushing the rebellion than he would in subdu-ing a similar outbreak in any of the Sierra Madre States. There the insurgents could depend upon succor from Texas, Louisiana, and other southern and western States. In Sonora they can get no assistance, except from California, and there are comparatively few men here willing to abandon their business for a wild enterprise, promising nothing but danger privations and unequiple

nothing but danger, privations, and unenviable The most probable result of the expedition (un-The most probable result of the expedition (un-less the adventurers adhere to their avowed pur-pose, and go to mining, and shooting Apaches) will be their arrival at Guaymas, the killing of some of them, and the dispersion of the remainder. In a few months they will be returning in small parties, as they can find means to get away, worn out, poor, and disgusted. That Sonora will, at a day not far distant, be either an independent State or United States territory, we have no doubt; but that day will not be hastened by filibustering, or the incursions of parties discountenanced by our government. We are advised that other detachments are to follow the first in the course of a few days. They have a right to go if they choose, and can get away, and indeed owe it to those who have gone to keep their engagements; but we advise others, who have not joined the enterprise, to keep aloof from it. If their object is to work mines, they can find better mines and safer working at home; if they desire to aid a revolution, they had better wait for a revolution that has bet-

they had better wait for a revolution that has better prospects of success.

The news from the southern portion of the State informs us that companies of filibusters are going by land to Sonora, to co-operate with those who left this port by the Caroline.

If the report mentioned by the San Diego Herald be correct, that two hundred Mexican soldiers are on their way from La Paz to San Tomas, it is possible that these soldiers will attempt to stop the filibusters. San Tomas is only about fifty miles from the line, and but a few days' march would enable the Mexicans to reach the Gila, where the filibusters would probably cross; but it

Miscellaneous.—Yesterday morning, about 1 o'clock, officer O'Regan and two others made a seizure of a lot of ammunition, consisting of a number of cases of powder, four kegs of bar lead, a lot of percussion caps, 300 pounds of balls, and a lot of moulds. These articles were seized as they were on the point of being embarked for the brig Caroline, which was lying in the harbor. They were seized on the supposition that they were intended for an expedition to Sonora. This supposition proved true; for some time during the night the brig Caroline got under weigh, and went out of the harbor. She cleared on Saturday for Guayinas, and has without doubt sailed for that port It is impossible, at present, to obtain any very full particulars. It is said however, that she was well provided with ammunition and provisions, and that she took about two hundred passengers. About a dozen were left by her sudden departure. Among those who have gone is Mr. William Walker. It is said she had eight six-pounders on board. She was towed out by a steamer, and she sabshibile the se suddenly on account of the seizure Miscellaneous .- Yesterday morning, about Walker. It is said she had eight six-pounders on board. She was towed out by a steamer, and she probably left so suddenly on account of the seizure of ammunition.—Alta Californian, Oct. 17.

Pacific and Oriental Steam Navigation Com-

Pacific and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.—A company has been organized under this title, to put a line of five first class steamers between this port, via Sandwich Islands and China, just as soon as Congress shall enter into a contract with them for the transportation of the mails. The capital stock is \$10,000,000, all of which is ready the moment the contract is obtained. Mayor C. K. Garrison is president, and the following gentlemen of capital and influence, directors:—Henry Haight, Felix Argenti, Jesse Carothers, Joseph C. Palmer, Gabriel B. Post E. P. Flint, James King, of William, Thomas D. Johns, N. C. Read and George C. Bates.—San Francisco Herald, Nov. 1.

POLYNESIAN INTELLIGENCE.

NEWS FROM HAWAII.—The British frigate Am-hitrite, Captain Fredericks, had arrived at San rancisco from Honolulu, with dates to the 1st

The recent charge of ministers seems to have satisfied the people for the present, and affairs were proceeding very quietly.

The Argus says, that owing to a discrepancy between the constitution and the organic acts, his royal highness Prince Lot Kamehameha has temporal to the constitution of the constitution and the organic acts, his royal highness Prince Lot Kamehameha has temporal to the constitution of the constitution and the organic acts, his royal highness Prince Lot Kamehameha has temporal to the constitution of the constitution of

orarily resigned the premiership, and that it has leased his majesty to reappoint John Young, esq., the office of Kuhina Nul. The Argus, although opposed to annexation opens its columns to the advecates of the measure. Several elaborate articles in its favor have recently appeared. The writer, in discussing at length the various objections made to annexa-

ion, says:

"The export of sugar alone to California during "The export of sugar alone to California during the last month amounted to a very large sum. Coffee, though but little cultivated, has always found a ready purchaser in the land of gold; and if the planters are able to sustain themselves unif the planters are able to sustain themselves under the present heavy duties that they are compelled to pay to the government of the United
States, is it not plainly apparent how great and
important a stimulus would be offered to the cultivation of the soil if this objection were removed?
But these are not by any means the only articles
that could be successfully cultivated for exportation on this fertile group of islands. A never-failing
market for all the tropical fruits that could be grown
here would be discovered. Oranges, pine-apples. market for all the tropical fruits that could be grown here would be discovered. Oranges, pine-apples bananas, melons, &c., form a most valuable branch of business between Cuba and the United States, s any one conversant with the subject is aware But were sugar and coffee the only articles that we are capable of raising for exportation, we should, under the protecting wing of the American eagle, find a larger consumer than we were able

The writer then goes on to show that the na tives are all rapidly fading away—that an industrious population is necessary to recuperate the islands, that no such population can be expected by a union with France or Great Britain, and that it is only by annexation to the United States that an immigration could be effected. "That will revive the decaying energies of this nation, for to all others they are comparatively of little value, and no other can be compared to the United States in the amount of mutual advantages that will be conferred, for no other will bring the same amount of population with the energy and the industry to ives are all rapidly fading away-that an indus of population with the energy and the industry to levelop the resources of the soil."

develop the resources of the soil."

Another correspondent writes: "We have lately achieved a great victory, but the battle that has been fought is one only of a series that we have to fight. If we remain true to ourselves, public opinion will. in the end, conquer, and we shall secure an efficient and responsible government in these Hawaiian islands. Know ye not, who would be free, themselves must strike the blow? This saying should be taken as our watchword; it should be a very Shibboleth amongst us, and should never be absent from our minds. We have struck one blow, and its weight should have struck one blow, and its weight should show us what we can do when we have unanimi ty in our ranks, and justice on our side. The next thing we have to do is to dissolve that unholy alliance that exists between the press and the administration to dry up the ink, and stay the pen that is always ready to suppress truth, and and propagate error—this would be to burst our our bonds asunder at a blow, and to secure for the future, a popular, impartial, and responsible government. It would be one of the most searching and effective measures of reform that we could possibly earry."

George M. Chase has been officially recognized

as consul of the United States for the port of La There were over seventy whalers off East Cape

at one time, most of which had small fares this season, on account of boisterous weather and thick fogs. A great portion of the fleet were leaving for the islands and other grounds, on account of the scarcity of whales and ill success. Loss of the Ship Citizen, of New Bedford Of the numerous fleet of whale ships that cruised in the Arctic in 1852, we believe the Citizen, of New Bedford, was the only one not reported as having visited some port, or known to have been lost. For the past six months or since news from the different ports visited by whalers had been received, fears were entertained for the fate of this ship, which, unfortunately, have been confirmed by the arrival at Honolulu of the William Tell, Captain Taber, from the Arctic, on board of which

ship were two of the crew of the Citizen. From one of these, Joseph Mears, of Philadelphia, the following particulars have been obtained:
On the 25th of September, 1852, the Citizen had been lying to in a heavy gale for four days. Hav-ing been without observations, her position was not exactly known; and during the night of that day it was found that she was getting into shoal water, when the ship was immediately put about

and sail made upon her.

Before she could accomplish this, however, she struck upon a sand beach, about north latitude 67 deg. when her masts were immediately cut away.

A heavy sea soon struck the ship, and carried away her poop deck aft, making her a perfect wreck.

wreck.

Being too rough for boats to live, the crew succeeded in getting ashore on spars, &c., with the exception of four Portuguese and one American, Charles L. Heath, of Philadelphia. These were drowned in attempting to reach the shore. The morning dawned upon a bleak and uninhabited shore, and found them in circumstances of peril, which require strong nerves to encounter. During the day a small quantity of provisions were washed ashore, which were carefully rolled up on the beach. The next endeavor of the wrecked men was to find inhabitants, and a shelter from the bleak winds and intense cold, which would have soon aut them off without protection.

After a little exploration, two natives were dis-covered, who were friendly, and these they accompanied to the nearest village, which was about lifteen miles distant. Here they were received with the kindest attentions, and everything done for their comfort which the circumstances of the natives allowed. Sledges were dispatched for the provisions saved, which were safely housed. The crew were provided for in the native huts, and furnished with skins, without which, during the winter, they would have perished. The pro-visions saved from the wreck subsisted the crew for about six months, after which time, for two or three months, they were furnished by the natives with fish, whale's blubber, walrus flesh, &c. For more than two months entire darkness reigned, and the cold was most intense. An American and a Hawaiian were frozen to death during the

The settlement consisted of fifteen huts, and population of about fifty persons, all of whom seemed to feel a responsibility for the safe keeping of their guests, and apprehensive that if any of them should be lost, the American government would punish them for their neglect. This apprehension led them to improve some section. would punish them for their neglect. This apprehension led them to impose some restraint upon the crew, who did not understand as well as they the danger of exposure to the cold, or the hazard they would run in attempting to reach the East Cape, which some of them had an idea of undertaking, when their provisions failed.

From February to April, different parties in the forther them. the cape, about 225 miles distant. They traveled on the ice, and wherever they found natives, they received the same kindness and hospitality as at the first village. The journey was performed with much suffering. Failing of native huts, they were pelled to sleep upon the ice, and

almost perished.

The last party reached the cape settlement about the middle of June, and, on the 2d of July, the thrilling cry of "Sail O." greeted their ears. This proved to be the Bremen ship Joseph Haydon, Capt. Goosman, who had heard of their wreck and was in search of them. The shipwrecked men were immediately taken on board, and every strenton shown them. From this ship they were scattered among the fleet, and some of them have already arrived here, as stated above. Capt. Norton is on board the Helen Augusta, and is soon expected at this port, upon whose arrival we may expected at this port, upon whose arrival we may be able to procure more details in regard to this disaster. The Citizen was of 464 tons, and owned in New Bedford, by J. Howland, jr., & Co. She had between two and three thousand barrels of oil on board, with a fair prospect of filling up, had she not met with this disaster.

not met with this disaster.

It is reported that, after the gale in September abated, there was a season of fine weather, and whales innumerable abounded. As winter approached, immense numbers were seen heading outhward, and going through the straits into the The Arctic appeared to be frozen over, with the

exception of holes here and there, and, from the observations made, it seems to be established that the whales do not winter in the Arctic, but seek a

In view of the kindness shown these ship wrecked men by the natives, when entirely within their power, we cannot forbear the expression of the power, we cannot forbear the expression of the opinion that their conduct richly merits a substantial acknowledgment by the American government. A few hundred dollars, in the form of blankets, thick clothing &c., would reward them for the past, and might secure to future shipwrecked crews at tentions and aid that would sustain their lives and restore them to their country.

\$500 WANTED for twelve months, for which 12 per cent. will be given; secured by mortgage on real estate worth \$3,000. Apply to GEO. T. MASSEY & CO., Nov 29—3t. Opposite Post Office.

FIVE GRAND LOTTERIES FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER. R. FRANCE & CO., Sole Managers and Contractors of the Maryland State Lotteries.

Managers' Office, No. 4 North Calvert st., nex door to Barnum's City Hotel, Baltimore, Md.

DERSONS at a distance, addressing the Managers, can confidently rely on having their romptly filled. Bank notes on any solvent bank in the United states received at par for tickets.

Bonds, to a heavy amount, are deposited with

the State to secure the payment of prizes. Drawings conducted in public, under the superintendence of the State Lottery Commissioner.
We would call your attention to the following splendid Lotteries, to be drawn under our man splendid Lotteries, to be drawn under our management, during the month of December. Any orders you may favor us with will receive prompt attention, and be considered strictly confidential. The Managers' Officeal Scheme is always sent from the Managers' Office, with all the tickets ordered, and the printed official drawing certified to by the State Lottery Commissioner, will be sent same day, after the drawing of the lottery is over. All prizes sold at the Managers' Office are cashed immediately after the drawing.

All prizes sold at the Managers' Office are cashed immediately after the drawing.

These Lotteries will be drawn each Saturday of the month, and we would suggest to correspondents the propriety of sending their favors in the early part of the week. Should an order be received too late for the Lottery of one week the amount enclosed will either be invested in that of the succeeding week, or returned to the correspondents, according to their wish.

TWELVE DOLLAR LOTTERY. Capital \$40,000. GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, CLASS 1. To be drawn in Baltimore, Md., Saturday, Dec. 3, 1853. SCHEME.

78 Numbers—13 Ballots.
1 prize of ...\$40,000 | 65 prizes of100
2 prizes of ...20,000 | 6580 65.....60 65.....50 3......10,000
 20.
 750
 130.
 30

 20.
 500
 4,680.
 24

 20.
 300
 27,040.
 12
 200......270 ertificate of 26 whole tickets.........\$170 00 26 half do...... 85 00 26 quarter do....... 42 50 26 eighth do....... 21 25 Single tickets \$12; Halves \$6; Quarters \$3. TEN DOLLAR LOTTERY.

Capital \$30,000. GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, d.awn in Baltimore, Md., Saturday, Dec. 10, 1853. SCHEME. 75 Numbers—13 Ballots 1 prize of .. \$30,000 !

203 prizes of 200 1.....20,0005,000 124......30 1......3,655 25 prizes of ... 1.000 rtificate of 25 whole tickets......\$130 00 25 eighth do...... 16 25 Single tickets \$10; Halves \$5; Quarters \$2 50. FIFTEEN DOLLAR LOTTERY.

Capital \$55.366. 40 prizes of \$5,000 each. \$897,696 to be distributed GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY OF MARYLAND, CLASSIA. ore, Md., Saturday, Dec. 17, 1853 SPLENDID SCHEME 1 prize of ... \$55,366 | 66 prizes of 75 40 prizes of ... \$5,000 | 132 do ... 50 5,000 132 do ... 600 4,026 do ... 150 25,740 do ... do ..

66 do .. 100 26 eighth do..... Single tickets \$15; Halves \$7 50; Quarters \$3 75. ANOTHER TEN DOLLAR LOTTERY.

Capital \$40,000. GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY. CLASS 3. be drawn in Baltimore, Md., Saturday, Dec. 24, 1853 SCHEME. 78 Numbers-18 Ballots. 1 prize of. .\$40,000 | 800 prize 800 prizes of.....200 60......75 60.....30 8.840.....15 1...............2,500

 26 half
 do
 80 00

 26 quarter
 do
 40 00

 26 eighth
 do
 20 00
 Single tickets \$10; Halves \$5; Quarters \$2 50. THE MAMMOTH OF THE MONTH. Capital \$60,000.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY OF MARYLAND. for the Benefit of the Consolidated Lotteries of Maryland.

To be drawn in Baltimore, Md., Saturday, Dec. 31, 1853

\$31,535 prizes, amounting to \$1,080,400.

be drawn in Baltimore, Md., Sasu.

SCHEME.

14 drawn ballots in each package of 25 tickets.

14 drawn ballots in each package of ... 300

150 prizes of ... 300

100 do ... 100 1 prize of. \$60,000 1 do .. 40,000 1 do .. 20,000 1 do .. 8,270 1 do .. 40,000 61 do .. 1 do .. 20,000 61 do .. 1 prizes of .. \$5,000 5,307 do .. 50 do .. 500 Certificate of 25 whole tickets...... \$250 00

25 eighth do...... 31 25 lingle tickets \$20; Halves \$10; Quarters, \$5; Eighths \$2 50. TO CORRESPONDENTS.

do

can be renewed or cashed.

All orders from a distance for Tickets in the above Splendid Schemes will be promptly and faithfully filled, and official drawings sent to all who order Tickets. Address,

R. FRANCE & CO., Managers,
Baltimore, Md.

General Intelligence.

A Thirty-six Million Heiress,-The south ern papers mentioned, some time since, a rumor that the wife of the Rev. Samuel Clawson, of Virthat the wire of the Nev. Samuel Clawson, of Virginia, had fallen heir to an immense fortune in England. The Western (Va.) Herald says the facts of the case are as follows: "There was originally the sum of thirty-six millions of dollars in the estate of the Earl of Lancaster, in England; in the estate of the Earl of Lancaster, in England; and upon the death of the earl and his brother, a dispute arose between the house of York and the house of Lancaster, (instituted by the former, because of an intermarriage between the two houses,) the house of York suing for the heirship. The suit was protracted, from the lower to the higher courts, from fifty to a hundred years, and was finally decided at the Exchequer, (the Queen's Bench.) in favor of the house of Lancaster. After this decision advertisements were scattered abroad over the world for the heirs of the Lancaster estate; and the mother of Mrs. Clawson, wite ter estate; and the mother of Mrs. Clawson, wite of Rev. Samuel Clawson, is one of the heirs. Attorneys are employed by the heirs to secure their interests, and it is supposed that the whole affair will be settled up during this winter, when the heirs will receive their portions. The above sum of thirty-six millions has been at interest for more than sixty years, which interest will pay the cost of law, and leave the original clear.

eastern papers publish an account of an attempt to swindle the Shamut (Conn.) Bank, by the deposit of a sight draft on New York, and drawing for the of a sight draft on New York, and drawing for the proceeds. The article says that the depositor represented himself to be "Mr. O. L. North, president of the Meriden (Conn.) Manufacturing Company." The New York Commercial of Saturday says that there is no doubt that it was Mr. North interesting the same game on some of the banks full in playing the same game on some of the banks. himself, who had previously been more successful in playing the same game on some of the banks of New York city and Pennsylvania, and adds:
"Previous to this Mr. North had borne a good character. He lived at Meriden in fine style, and in a beautiful house. On one side of his dwelling was his banking room, on the other his insurance office, and he did quite a large business in both. The amount he obtained from the several banks varied from \$5,000 to \$10,000, on the security of same denomined, which was supposed to be good paper deposited, which was supposed to be good but proved to be otherwise. In this city he was introduced to the banks by gentlemen of high re-s-ectability, none of whom knew that he was callng upon more than one bank for aid. He has been arrested at Meriden, and held to bail for a large amount. Hopes are expressed that a portion of the sums advanced by the banks will be recov-

Operations and Arrest of a Financier.-The

Gale on Lake Outario - Five Vessels Wrecked.—The Rochester Union says: "There was a severe gale on Wednesday night and Thursday morning on Lake Ontario. The wind blew heavily from the northwest, accompanied by snow

"The schooners Ontonagon and Palestine, loaded "The schooners Ontonagon and Palestine, loaded with railroad iron, bound from Kingston to Cleveland, went ashore eight miles from this place, near Braddock's Bay. The vessels will prove a total loss, or at least so think those who have examined them. The iron will doubtless be saved. The crews succeeded in getting safely ashore. "Both vessels are fully insured. The Palestine, after beating on the rocks four hours, filled with water, and will prove a total loss. The Ontonagon will fare no better. "There was a thick snow storm prevailing at "There was a thick snow storm prevailing a the time, and the disaster is attributed to the va

riation of the needle, caused by the iron with which the vessel was loaded. "We hear that three other vessels are ashore some twenty miles east of this port, but have re-ceived no particulars."

More Incendiarism .- Last Saturday morning More Incendiarism.—Last Saturday morning, a few minutes before one o'clock, after our paper had gone to press, the brick building near the northern terminus of 7th street was set on fire and consumed. The incendiary effected an entrance by breaking through a blind in rear of the house, where he applied the torch to some combustible materials on the first floor, which immediately communicated with the second, where tools and other articles were deposited, consuming them all. The house was owned by Mr. N. C. Walton, whose loss will be about three thousand dollars, no part of which was covered by insurance. In the basement room were three valuable sawing no part of which was covered by insurance. In the basement room were three valuable sawing machines, two of which were owned by Mr. Walton, and the third by Mr. Hardin. These were so much damaged as to be rendered worthless. As yet, no one has been arrested for committing the deed, but it is not at all improbable that the guilty party will be discovered and brought to justice.

[Richmond Dispatch.

Death of an Old Schoolmaster .- The Ports mouth (N. H.) Chronicle. of Wednesday, announces the sudden death of William C. Harris, esq., which took place in that city on Tuesday, at the age of 67. He was in his school angested tending to the recitations of a class, just before noon, when he paused, leaned his head on his desk, but in a moment fell on the floor. The pupils immediately procured medical aid, but he expired in about ten minutes. He had been a teacher in Portsmouth and the neighboring town of Newinton, between thirty and forty years, and was a highly respected, faithful and successful instructor. His death was probably occasioned by apoplexy.

A Chailenge.—We noticed in the last number of that admirable journal, the New York "Spirit of the Times," a challenge to run the get of Boston of the Times," a challenge to run the get of Boston against that of any other horse on the continent, four mile heats, for a purse of \$5,000, at Charleston, S. C., in February next. This challenge has been brought about by the efforts of a correspondent of the "Spirit of the Times," who signs himself "Young Turfman," and who is believed to be the owner of blooded stock in Mississippi, to understate Boston and his get as received. derrate Boston and his get as race horses. If the challenge is accepted, we presume that "Nina" or "Red Eye" will be selected as the Boston representative, and in that event, "Young Turf-man" will find to his cost, that he has waked up the wrong passenger.

Fire in the Philadelphia Navy Yard. About half-past two o'clock on Monday morning, the commodore's quarters, in the navy yard, were discovered to be on fire. The floor and joist had ignited from the flue. The fire was discovered by Mr. Walsh, a public watchman, who promptly gave the alarm; the gates of the yard were thrown open in a few minutes, and, by the timely applica-tion of water by the Shiffler Hose Company, the flames were speedily extinguished. The room contained a number of choice plants and birds be longing to the officers, none of which were in-jured.

Lake Disasters .- From the Cleveland papers we learn that the schooner C. C. Butts, of Cleve-land, went ashore Thursday morning about 25 miles below that city. She was loaded with building stone. Her rigging was all carried away, and her hull suffered considerable damage. She will not be got off without much difficulty. No lives

The other disasters, so far as known, are trifling The schooner Rialto ran back to Cleveland, with loss of boat. The Watts Sherman returned with loss of both jibs. The Home, with a cargo of wheat from the upper end of the lake, bound to Buffalo, also ran in with small damage to her rigging, but her cargo is believed to have received some injury.

Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C THE undersigned, having recently purchased the lease of the abovenamed hotel, is prepared the lease of the abovenance hotel, is prepared to accommodate permanent or transient boarders. It is centrally situated, being between 3d and 4½ streets, five minutes walk from the Capitol.

Transient Boarders \$1 50 per day.

S. HEFLEBOWER.

EMPIRE HOTEL.

NEW HAIR DRESSING ESTABLISHMENT (WILLARD'S HOTEL)

Dec 1-3t.

(WILLARD'S HOTEL)

H. GIBBS respectfully announces to his friends and the public that he has opened a room in the above hotel, which for comfort and elegance he believes is unsurpassed in the city of Washington.

The Shaving and Hair Cutting arrangements will be found complete in every respect. He has a private room for hair-dyeing, fitting on wigs, taking measures, &c.

Wigs, Scalps, and Toupees constantly on hand, and of a quality and style quite unequalled.

An assortment of Perfumeries and Toilet articles from the best French and English houses, together with a select stock of Gentleman's Furnishing Goods. His judgment in the selection, especially Goods. His judgment in the selection, especially of Razors, Strops, Combs, Brushes, &c., is too well known to need comment.

The patronage of the public is respectfully so-

licited.

Entrance on Pennsylvania avenue, next to Owen's new building, and from the hotel.

Nov 30—3t (m)

Celegraphic.

By the House Line, expressly for the Sentinel.

Ship Ashore.

Boston, Nov. 30.—The ship Vicksburg, from New Orleans, is ashore near Rockaway, and there are apprehensions that she may be lost. The arrival of Koszta has caused quite a sensation amongst his friends and countrymen, many of whom are calling on him. He purposes going south as far as Washington in due time.

Escape of Convicts.

Bosros, Nov. 30.—Four convicts, named Good-courage, Williams, Jones, and Campbell. escaped from the State prisor last night. They have not yet been discovered. A reward of \$5,000 is offered for their arrest. They stand convicted of high

Sailing of the Arabia.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—The steamer Arabia sailed to-day for Liverpool with 106 passengers, amongst whom is Monsieur De Breeck, bearer of dispatches to St. Petersburg. She takes out \$670,000 in specie—not so much as was supposed.

Message of the Governor of South Carolina CHARLESTON, Nov. 29.—The message of the governor was delivered to-day. He states that the funded debt on the 1st of October was \$1,870,986; assets \$5,175,542. He recommends a subscription of \$760,000 to the Blue Ridge railroad and the establishment of a board of education and the appointment of commissioners of public instruction. He says that the disputed boundary question with Georgia is to be settled in the supreme court of the He says that the disputed boundary question with Georgia is to be settled in the supreme court of the United States. He also states that the cases of Manuel Perrera and Reuben Roberts, colored sea-men, have been settled, and adds that the conduct of the British government in the latter part of the proceedings was entirely proper and respectful.

Arrival of Kozsta-Railroad Accident. Boston, Nov. 29 .- The barque Sultanna has ar BOSTON, Nov. 28.—The barque Sullanna has arrived here from Smyrna, with Kozsta on board.

A large rock fell on the eastern railroad track near East Boston to-day, throwing off the cars and killing the engineer and fireman.

Ex-Governor Williams has been appointed U. S. senator from New Hampshire, in place of Mr. Atherton.

News by Telegraph.—We have just received, by telegraph, the fact that GILMAN'S instantaneous LIQUID HAIR DYE is the only article now used in the fashionable circles at Washington, all other preparations having died out.—Florida Re-publican. For sale by Z. D. GILMAN, Chemist,

For Hats or Caps, call at HENDLEY'S. second door east of the United States Hotel, Pennsylvania avenue; where also may be be found a eat variety of under-shirts, drawers, dress-shirts. loves, hosiery, cravats, and other goods for gen

For gracefulness, durability, and cheapness HENDLEY'S hats are not to be surpassed.

Amnsements.

RISLEY'S VARIETE. MR. RISLEY respectfully announces to the citizens of Washington that he has now completed his arrangements for the family circle, and that the prices will hereafter be as fol-

Family Circle 25 cents. RISLEY'S VARIETE.

Last night but one of MRS. CHARLES HOWARD. THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 1,

> Will be presented the drama of SATAN IN PARIS. To conclude with

GRIST TO THE MILL. Prices of admission, orchestra chairs, 75 cents; tress circle, 50 cents; family circle, 25 cents. A gentleman accompanied by two ladies admitted for \$1 to the dress circle. Doors open at 2 past 6—curtain will rise at quar-ter past 7. Nov. 29—1t

NATIONAL THEATRE.

THE RAVEL FAMILY.

ADEMOISELLE YRCA MATTHI The celebrated RUSSIAN DANSEUSE. THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER. 1

The performancewill commence with A KISS IN THE DARK.

To be followed by the Ballet Pantomime of PAQUITA. To conclude with the Comic Pantomime of GODENSKI.

PRICES OF ADMISSION .- Dress Circle and arquette, 50 cents; Reserved seats, 75 cents; Orchestra ate, 75 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Third Tier, 50 ents; Colored Gallery, 25 cents. Doors open at a quarter to seven, to commence at seven nd-s-half o'clock.

HOUSE FURNISHED for a Congress sional Mess of four gentlemen.

Apply at this office.

COTTON AND WOOL HOSE.—English, and German Hose of superior and ordinary qualities. Also, Merino and all-wool goods, in arious qualities and sizes. Our asso nosiery is complete and prices moderate, at STEVEN'S Sales Room,

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION. N INDUSTRIAL FAIR will be held in the new Baptist Church on 13th st., above to commence on the 8th day of December, and continue at least one month.

A great variety of manufactured articles, valua-

ble publications, and interesting curiosities from different parts of the country will be exhibited. The interest of the exhibition will be enhanced by appropriate lectures and concerts. The fol-lewing popular orators from abroad have consented to deliver lectures on the occasion, viz: Rev. John Dowling, D. D.; Rev. J. L. Burrows, Rev. J. Wheaton Smith, Rev. A. A. Willets, and Rev. D. C. Haynes. The Rev. Dr. Magoon and Rev. Dr. Neal, and Rev. Professor Brantley, have also been invited. More than a dozen excellent con-certs, by L. V. H. Crosby and lady, and other celebrated amateurs, may be expected.

The committee feel very confident, therefore, that they will be able to make the exhibition one of extraordinary interest.

Further contributions of all sorts of manufac tured goods and fancy articles for the fair are re-spectfully solicited from our citizens generally. Gentlemen making contributions to the value of \$5, ladies to the value of \$3. and misses and lada to the value of \$2, will be furnished with season tickets, admitting them to the exhibition, lectures,

and concerts.

The committee will be ready to receive contributions at the rooms on Thursday, the 1st of December, and daily afterwards, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., until the opening of the J. C. LEWIS,

Dec. 1-3t (m) Chairman of the Committee GENERAL AGENCY.—Taylor & Collina will prosecute claims of every description against the government, before the departments or Congress. Procure pensions, bounty landa extra pay, and arrearages of pay. They will attend to the buying and selling of real estate, the renting of houses, and a general collecting business.

They will also furnish parties at a distance with such information as they may desire from the seat of government.
Charges will be moderate.

REFERENCES: Hon. Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War. Hon. James C. Dobbin, Secretary of the Navy. Nicholas Callan, President Board Common

General John M. McCalla, Attorney at Law. James H. Caustin. W. C. Riddell, State Department. rediately opposite Winder's

Office on F street, immediate Building, Washington, D. C. Sep 28—6mod&w.